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grained in the social fabric and are perpetuated in customs, habits and traditions. But the characters themselves must be reacquired by each succeeding generation. Then, too, it is found that the gradual acquisition of new characters is attended by a one-sided development of the individual. It becomes the function of education to restore uniformity; this it attempts to do, not by eliminating the weak, but by developing and strengthening them.

In the lower organisms, on the contrary, progress is made by means of elimination. But in human society differentiations are conserved and harmonized by a division of labor or of function. Nor are human contests fought out to the death; they are usually decided within the domain of wealth. One party yields when its property is endangered or destroyed, as in modern warfare, or when its material resources are shown to be inferior, as in industrial struggles between nations or classes. Hence, in modern times at least, natural selection acts upon man only indirectly, through his material equipment.

Professor Patten makes a good deal of emotion as a factor in progress. When a herd of deer is attacked by lions the emotion aroused by the slaughter impels the survivors to change their habitat, and possibly their habits and food as well. Emotion narrows choice, limits the range of food, and consequently causes an arrest of development. In the case cited, the adjustment to new conditions, ushered in by the emotive factor, occurs much more rapidly than could be effected by natural selection. National disasters act as a similar check to human progress, in virtue of their emotional effect.

The author assumes, as a matter of course, a thoroughgoing parallelism between biological and economic evolution. The result is that the discussion not infrequently degenerates to mere argument from analogy. Many of his biological conceptions are weird in the extreme: *e. g.*, his conception of the brain as an inclosed ovary, male in woman and female in man (pp. 105 ff.), and his theory of "reduction." Nor is his psychological doctrine less startling; *e. g.*, his treatment of memory, emotion and visualization (pp. 95 ff.). But these lapses do not invalidate his general position. Indeed, these parts of the discussion might have been omitted from the volume without serious loss.

Though the argument fails at times to carry conviction, the treatment has at least the virtue of originality, and will, doubtless, stimulate further discussion.

J. W. BAIRD.

The Virgin Birth of Christ. An historical and critical essay by PAUL LOBSTEIN. Translated into English by Victor Leuliette. Edited by W. D. Morrison. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1903. pp. 138.

This remarkable and interesting little work is to be welcomed in its plain English dress. The author's general conclusion may be stated in his own language if the Virgin Birth of Christ "ceases to remain a real fact, it stands out as the characteristic creation of the faith of the church." "In the light of this two-fold investigation the tradition of the miraculous birth of Jesus vanishes away, or rather resolves itself into a myth created by popular devotion and destined to explain the Divine Sonship of Christ by his supernatural generation. Thus viewed, the conception of our two evangelists is an important landmark in the development of Scriptural Christology. Every attempt made to reconstruct on a dogmatic basis a notion now forever overthrown by exegesis and criticism, has but betrayed the inextricable contradictions of popular orthodoxy. We are, therefore, doing a valuable service to faith by confining the traditional doctrine to its religious import. By laying bare the imperishable truth contained in the Christian symbol, we are remaining faithful to the mind of Jesus,

who bases his own unique communion with God not upon the physical miracle of his supernatural birth, but upon the sovereign election and perfect revelation of the Heavenly Father. If we set aside the dogma which the school has deduced from the stories of Matthew and Luke, it is that we may subscribe with absolute sincerity and joyful assurance to the Johannine saying, echo of our experience and confirmation of our faith: 'Jesus said unto them: I am from above; I am not of this world.'"

The Unwritten Sayings of Christ, by C. G. GRIFFINHOOFER. Edward Arnold, London, 1903. pp. 128.

This is an interesting and somewhat popular account of the words imputed to Jesus, not only in the Apocryphal Gospels but in the writings of some of the early fathers, including the newly discovered logia. It is evident that the writer believes that in many of these we have substantially the very expressions of our Lord.

Les limites du connaissable. La vie et les phénomènes naturels, par FÉLIX LE DANTEC. F. Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 237.

This volume is made up of various recent essays of the author, the first and most important being a characterization of the place of life in natural phenomena. Repose is an illusion in the world of brute matter. Chemical reaction, action at a distance, and vibrations at least are continuous. The dimensions of life and its lower limits of size are next discussed, and the forms of movement that the human mind can know. Other briefer chapters deal with Grasset's conception of the limits of biology, the divine, retrograde movement, evolution and its apologists, and knowledge of the future.

Animal Education. An experimental study of the psychical development of the white rat, correlated with the growth of its nervous system, by JOHN B. WATSON. University Press, Chicago, 1903. pp. 122. Price, \$1.25.

This is, perhaps, the best study of many that have lately been made of the white rat. The experiments, themselves, are careful, but the significant feature of the work is a comparison of the psychic development of the white rat at different ages, and the correlation of its stages of development with the growth of the inner structure of the brain. Although no momentous conclusions are drawn, close parallelism of psychic growth with that of medullation fails to appear.

Willensfreiheit und moderner psychologischer Determinismus, von ANTON SEITZ. J. P. Bachem, Köln a. Rh. pp. 62.

Die Energie und Entropie der Naturkräfte mit Hinweis auf den in dem Entropiegesetz liegenden Schöpfungsbeweis, von R. SCHWEITZER. J. P. Bachem, Köln a. Rh. pp. 59.

An Introductory Study of Ethics, by WARNER FITE. Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1903. pp. 383.

This work treats first of scope, method and problems; then of the various forms of hedonism, empirical, scientific, theoretical; their relations to common sense; then of intuitionism or the ethics of conscience; rationalism or the ethics of principle; self realization or the ethics of purpose; idealistic, social theory; idealism as a system of philosophy; idealism and common sense. The third part discusses the moral situation, or the metaphysical from an evolutionary standpoint, and the practical, moral attitude, with illustrations. The book has few references to literature.

Neurologic Progress and Prospects, by F. W. LANGDON. Chicago, 1903. pp. 19.

This author gives a very interesting account of the scientific, and especially the clinical and practical progress of recent years in neurology.

The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. Founded 1894. Walter Dowson, Director. London.

This laboratory is admirably equipped, and this little booklet gives us a very interesting picture of it, with a good account of the work which is thought to be desirable in such institutions.

Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie, von WILHELM WUNDT. Fünfte völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Dritter Band. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 796. Unbound, M. 14. Bound, M. 17.

This volume treats of time concepts, feeling concepts and passions, will processes, consciousness and the lapse of concepts, psychic connections, anomalies of consciousness, scientific preconceptions of psychology and its principles. An index is to follow.

Das Problem der Gegebenheit, von PAUL STERN. Grundprobleme der Philosophie. Bruno Cassirer, Berlin, 1903. pp. 79.

In the first part the writer gives us a critique of false presentations and their consequences in empiricism, sensualism, etc. The second part describes the problem of building up the world and mechanical psychology, with special reference to evolution and psychological metaphysics.

The Free-Will Problem in Modern Thought, by WILLIAM HALLOCK JOHNSON. The Macmillan Co., New York, August, 1903. \$.75. pp. 94.

Free will is discussed, first with relation to the psychophysics question, then as related to evolution. The third section is on the consciousness of freedom; in the fourth part it is considered as an ethical postulate; and, lastly, its relations to theology are discussed.

The Edwardean. Devoted to the History of Thought in America. Ed. by Wm. H. Squeres, Hamilton College, New York, Oct., 1903. Vol. I, No. 1. \$2.00 per yr.

This new quarterly marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Edwards, and is to be devoted to the history of thought in America. The articles are glimpses into Edwards's life, the seventy resolutions, Edwards as a thinker, some estimates of his work, and his metaphysical foundations.

St Anselm. Pros. Logium: Monologym. An Appendix in Behalf of the Fool, by GAUNILON and CUR DEUS HOMO. Tr. by Sidney Norton Dean. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1903. pp. 288. \$.50.

Queries in Ethnology, by ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1903. pp. 77.

This little vest pocket manual consists of eight hundred and sixty-nine points or suggestions for those observing primitive people. They are classified under maintenance, perpetuation, gratification, religious and superstitious ideas and uses, the societal system, and contact and modification.

Dissertations on Leading Philosophical Topics, by ALEXANDER BAIN. (Mainly reprints from *Mind*). Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1903. pp. 277.

These papers, mainly reprints from *Mind*, cover the more important

of the author's incidental contributions to philosophy during the last twenty-five years. Some of the most interesting of these are on the scope of anthropology and its relations to the science of mind, the mutual help of introspection and psychophysic experiment in psychology, physiological expression in psychology, is there such a thing as pure malevolence, definition and problem of consciousness, etc.

Lao-tze's Tao Tech King. The Canon of Reason and Virtue, tr. from the Chinese by DR. PAUL CARUS. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1903. pp. 138. \$.50.

The Open Court Publishing Company is rendering a real service to students of philosophy, religion, and psychology, by placing such standards as these within the reach of the public at such moderate cost. The last is number 55 in the series.

Zur Psychologie des ästhetischen Genusses, von DR. G. WERNICK. Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 148.

The author first makes some general observations concerning æsthetic effect, then studies the laws of association, reproduction and sensation in their relations to æsthetic feeling, and these three points constitute the substance of his work.

The Philosophy of Auguste Comte, by L. LEVY-BRUHL. Introduction by Frederic Harrison. G. P. Putnam's Sons, London, 1903. pp. 363. \$3.50.

We have here an admirable condensation of the four parts or books of Comte's positive philosophy. It was a bold undertaking to compete with the masterly condensation of Harriet Martineau, but it was certainly desirable to have a briefer epitome, and this we have here. It is enough to say that it does not suffer by comparison with Harriet Martineau's work.

The Nature of Man. Studies in Optimistic Philosophy, by ÉLIE METCHINKOFF. English translation edited by P. Chalmers Mitchell. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1903. pp. 309. \$2.00.

The writer first treats of disharmonies in man's nature, then of the attempts to diminish the ills arising therefrom, and in the last part résumés what science is able to do to alleviate the disharmonies of the human constitution, with a characterization of Pasteur and his work, in whose institute the author's own sphere of work lies.

Studies in Logical Theory, by JOHN DEWEY and others. The Decennial Publications. 2nd ser. Vol. XI. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1903. pp. 388. \$2.50.

This volume contains four papers by the editor, and seven by other people, mostly professors elsewhere, on various logical topics. The book not only has high intrinsic value, and should be indispensable to every logician, but it is an interesting presentation of the work accomplished by one of our leading academic professors and those who have formerly been his students.

Le Mouvement, par R. S. WOODWORTH. Tr. par Mlle. le Dr. Elvire Samfiresco. Octave Doin, Paris, 1903. pp. 421.

In the first part the author discusses the perception of bodily movements, and in the second part their production. On the whole it is a valuable summary of the condition of our experimental and theoretical knowledge on the subject, with an excellent bibliography, index, etc.

Hypnotism. Its history, practice, and theory, by J. MILNE BRAMWELL. Grant Richards, London, 1903. pp. 477.

Of these fifteen chapters the best are those devoted to the experi-

mental phenomena of hypnosis and its uses in medicine, and best of all a thorough discussion of hypnotic theories. The author's own views here are sound and scientific, and he takes a wholesome stand against the mysticism which has lately crept into the conceptions and discussions of this topic.

L'Année Psychologique, par ALFRED BINET. Vol. 8. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1902. pp. 757.

The first 389 pages are devoted to original articles, sixteen in number; then follow the digests and discussions ending with page 583; the rest of the volume being devoted to titles.

Transactions of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. Sixth Triennial Session held at Washington, D. C., May 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1903. Published by the Congress, New Haven, 1903. pp. 243.

The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature, edited by S. D. F. Salmond. Vol. XIII, March, 1903. No. 2, pp. 192. Williams and Norgate, London.

Die Einwanderungspolitik und die Bevölkerungsfrage der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, von R. KUCZYNSKI. L. Simion, Berlin, 1903. pp. 35.

The Relations of Structural and Functional Psychology to Philosophy, by JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL. The University Press, Chicago, 1903. pp. 21.

Polydactylism in Man and the Domestic Animals, with Especial Reference to Digital Variations in Swine, by C. W. PRENTISS. (Bull. of the Mus. of Comp. Zool., Vol. XL.) Cambridge, Mass., 1903.

Dr. J. W. Wherry (Iowa Medical Journal) attempts to answer the question, "Why have there been so few results from original research in State hospitals for the insane?" This, he thinks, due largely to politics which makes careers so uncertain that even the position of assistant is felt by those who hold it to be tentative, and to the fact that specialists have almost ceased to study insanity *per se* and drifted away from the prime intention of hospitals, which was to shed light upon its origin, prevention and cure. He declares that insanity is not a disease but a condition expressing a mental attitude. Even could we prove that molecular brain change is its cause we should still need to seek a cause of the cause. Cords of histories of cases have been written and even printed, but scientific research begins where history ends. It is not even proven that insanity is a primary brain disease, because function, at least in many cases, seems to precede structural changes. Masses of literature have been written in the hope of some imposing future genius who would find something valuable in it. Bacteriology has little or nothing to do with insanity. Physicians have been led captive of late by the theory that insanity is the result of a brain disease. This has caused an infatuation and has minimized attention to psychic abnormalities, which have no physical symptoms or correlates, and has led to the abandonment of the subject by psychological minds.

The Theory of Advertising, by WALTER DILL SCOTT, Ph. D. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1903. pp. 240.

Mr. Scott, who is the director of the Psychological Laboratory at Northwestern University, has in this book made an application of